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SHERMAN AND HALLECK. CORRESPONDENCE NOW PUBLISHED

What Fellowed After Sherman's Disavowed Convention With the Confederate Gen.
Johnston-His Fury Toward Gen, Halleck

He Intimated His Soldiers Wanted to
Kill Halleck - Sherman's Trencherous Memory-Interesting Revelations.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Those who recall the closing days of the war for the Union will never forget the tidal wave of intense feeling which swept over the North with the announcement of the terms which Gen. Sherman had extended to Gen. Johnston; nor will such forget that second and wilder wave of enthusi-asm which followed the news that President Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton, and the rest of the Cabinet had unanimously disapproved these terms, and that Gen. Grant had been despatched to Raleigh to direct further operations.

The greater part of the official and semi-official records of these intensely exciting events has long been known. Among the hitherto unpublished portions are some papers which reveal a remarkable chapter concerning the attitude which Gen. Sherman assumed at the time toward Gen. Halleck. These show that when Sherman's army, on its way to Washington, was about to pass through Richmond, where Halleck had his headquarters, Sherman wrote a wild letter advising Halleck to keep himself out of sight, lest the troops should do him violence. The inciting cause of this letter was an erroneous belief on Sherman's part hat Halleck was responsible for certain orders which, a few months later, were shown to have originated with Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant.

These papers further show that Gen. Sherman, when appealed to by the widow of Gen. Halleck, eight years after all the facts in the case were known to him, refused to put on record any explanation or modification of his

previous letter.

A brief recital of the official action upon the terms proposed by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Johnston is necessary to the proper presentation of these newly discovered documents. The draft of Sherman's terms reached Gen. Grant the evening of April 21, 1865. He immediately made up his mind that they would not be approved, and so informed Gen. Sherman. He next notified the Secretary of War of the receipt of these terms, and advised that the Cabinet be called together at once to act upon them. They were unanimous disapproved, and Gen. Grant was at once dispatched to Sherman's headquarter at Raleigh to direct military movements. Reaching Fortress Monroe the next morning. he telegraphed Gen. Halleck, then in command at Richmond, notifying him that Sherman's truce would end as soon as he (Grant) could reach Raleigh, and directing Halleck to move Sheridan's cavalry and a corps of infantry to ward Greensboro', North Carolina. When Hal leck's troops approached the North Carolina border the Confederate officers attempted to stop their advance, upon the plea that they had other arrangements with Sherman. Halleck then, in direct obedience to the orders and intructions he had received from Grant, directed them to push on regardless of orders from any one but Grant. Hearing that Confederate of ficers were also, on a similar plea, attempting to stop Gen. James H. Wilson, who was then sweeping through Georgia on his magnificent fact, and suggested that orders be telegraphed through Gen. Thomas in Tennessee, to Wilson not to obey orders from Sherman, but to push

ecretary Stanton further gave to the public the formal despatches disapproving Sherman's terms, and the reasons upon which the disaproval was based, namely, among other things that the terms acknowledged the rebel Govern ment, recstablished the rebel State Governments, made possible the reestablishment of lavery, furnished ground for the payment of the rebel debt, put in jeopardy the new State of West Virginia, and relieved rebels of every degree from all fines and penalties; that the terms were better than others which President Lincoln had repeatedly rejected, and better than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Mr. Stanton also gave to the public Gen. Halleck's despatches showing that all further orders were to come from Grant.

It was the publication of this last despate from Halleck, for which the latter was in no degree responsible, that turned Gen. Sherman' wrath on him. Considering the tremendou excitement which prevailed in the North, and the almost universal condemnation of Sher

man, his feeling was natural.

But since the fact was speedily made known that Halleck acted directly under orders from Grant and Stanton, and without full knowledge of the situation at Raleigh, Gen. Halleck' friends had a right to think that eight year afterward this feeling, based wholly on an erroncous belief, would be so far tempered as t cause him to willingly put on record a proper modification of his hasty and unjust accus tions. In this, however, they found themselve

mistalien.
On Grant's arrival at Raleigh new terms were proposed to Johnston and accepted, and soon after Sherman and his army started for Washington. Upon reaching Fortress Monroe, Ger Sherman found the following despatch from Gen. Hallack awaiting him:

RICHMOND, Va., May 3, 1805 Notor Gen. W. T. Sherman, care Commanding Office

Fortress Monroe:
When you arrive here come directly to my headquarters. I have a room for you and will have rooms

W. H. Hallace, quarters. I have a room.

W. H. Hammanding.

Wajor-General Commanding.

Halted the following This friendly message elicited the following

sour response: FORT MONBOE, Va., May 8, 9 P. M., 1805. Major-Gen. Halleck : After your despatch to Secretary of War of April 26

come to they Point to-morrow and march with my The despatch of Halleck to Stanton, here re-

erred to, and which Stanton gave to the public, Was as follows:
RICHMOND, Va., April 26, 1865.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton. Secretary of War:
Gens. Mesde. Sheridan, and Wright are acting unde friers to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen.
Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sher-man's agreement could bind his command only, and no

They are directed to push forward regardless of order

Scauregard has telegraphed to Danville that a new arfaugement has been made with Sherman, and that the advance of the Sixth Corps was to be suspended unti-

I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman but to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The tankers here have information to-day that Jeff Davie's specie is moving south from Goldsbore' in

ayous as fus; as possible suggest that orders be telegraphed, through Gen

Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notify him and Canby and all commanders on the Mississippl to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and

the specie taken with them is estimated here at from

Section of the State of the Manager in this was in exact accord with Gen. Grant's -i untions to Haileck, and it is plain that it Was to guard against the Confederate officers being able to check the advance of Union troops from Virginia, made after the suspen sion of the truce, with the orders sent out by Sherman when the truce was in operation. A to the suggestion in regard to Gen. Wilson, it was in direct compliance with a letter from

Gen. Sherman himself to Halleck, dated April 18, in which he wrote that as to arresting the progress of Gen. Wilson in Georgia, he (Sherman) left that to Halleck.

Upon reaching Manchester, opposite Richmond, Sherman again addressed Halleck: HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. IN THE PHILD, MANCHESTER, Va., May 10, 1865.

Gen. H. W. Hulleck, U. S. Army, Richmond, Va. Genstrat: I received your cipher dispatch last evening. and have revolved it in my mind all night in connect with that telegraphic message of April 26 to Secretary Stanton, and by him rushed with such indecent haste before an excited public. I cannot possibly reconcile the friendly expressions of the former with the deadly malignity of the latter, and cannot consent to the re-newal of a friendship I had prized so highly, till I can see deeper into the diabolical plot than I do now. When you advised me of the assassin Clark being on my track I little dreamed he would turn up in the direction and guise he did. But, thank God, I have become so biase to the dangers to life and reputation by the many vicinsi-tudes of the "cruel war" (which some people are re-solved shall never be over) that nothing surprises me. I will march my army through Richmond quietly and in good order without attracting attention, and I beg

you to keep strictly perdu, for if noticed by some of m old command, I cannot undertake to maintain a model behavior, for their feelings have been aroused by what the world adjudges an insult to at least an honest com mander. If loss of life or violence result from this, you must attribute it to the true cause, a public insult to a brother officer when he was far away on public service perfectly ignorant of the malignant purpose and design I am, &c., W. T. Shriman,

Major-General Commanding Eight years afterward the widow of Gen Halleck thus appealed to Gen. Sherman to do

justice, and put the truth concerning her deceased husband on record. FARIBAULY, Minn., March 11, 1873.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C. GENERAL: In looking over my husband's papers. I find the original of the enclosed, which, judging by your letter to Bishop Whipple of November last, you must have entirely forgotten or ignored. I therefore nov write to ask whether you desire to place upon record anything in relation to it. I am. &c., yours. ELIZABETH HALLECK.

In Gen. Sherman's response, given below, his memory failed him, as usual, in an important particular. He writes to Mrs. Halleck that the despatch in question was in cipher, and had never been seen by other eyes than those of Gen. Halleck and himself. On the contrary, the despatch appears in his own handwriting. under the printed official letter head of his headquarters, and it was afterward copied into official records:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1873. Mrs. Elizabeth Halleck. Faribault, Minn.
DEAR MADAN: I have your letter of the 11th instant enclosing a copy of a despatch made by me to your hu band Gen, Halleck on the 10th of May, 1865, at Man

thing on record in relation thereto.

I am perfectly willing to explain to you any event o any circumstance of which I have personal knowledge affecting the history of tien Halleck, but do not exact ly understand your meaning.

By putting on record one usually means for the public.

whereas that despatch went in cipher to Gen. Halleck, never saw other eyes than his and mine, and was never treated as public or official. I do not advise you now to make it official, but let it remain as between us, silent We both lived in turbulent times and were both stron

patures and that we should have collided was to be expected; but I have always endeavored to do him in life all possible honor, and in death to cherish in memory his better qualities, and for myself will never raise a controversy unless it is forced upon me. If you seek information of the circumstances which led me to make the despatch. I will give them from memory now, and afterward supply the missing links.

when Jehnston surjendered to me in April, 1865, near Raisigh, he begged for certain political concessions which I had no lower to great, but, for reasons that approved themselves to my judgment, warranted me in referring them to the War Department. My messanger reached Washington at a most unlucky moment, soon after Mr. Lincoln's assassination, when the Secretary of War. Stanton, was scared to death, and, disregard ing all official courtesty or decency, he rushed the mat-ter into print and turned the public indignation against

About this time Gen. Halleck had been relieved to

tomac in and near Richmond.

Acting under the general tone of Stanton's conclusion to put in motion certain parts of his army toward Raeigh to capture the army which had already virtually surrendered to me, he gave orders which were als freely published in the Northern papers, to his Generals to pay no regard to my orders, and sent other orders to a part of my cavalry force under ten. Stoneman to de certain things and to "disregard the orders of Gen. Sherman," thus treating me as an open rebel.

Up to this time our correspondence had been friendly in the extreme, as my private letters in your possession must show. When I got those newspapers I was filled with indignation, and my army openly clamored at the

Atter Johnson's surreness was competed, I overed four of my army corps to march northward y a Rich-mond, but in person I went to Wilmington, N. C., and thence to Savannah. Ga., by steamer, returning, ar-rived at Fortress Monroe, where I found a telegram from Geu. Halleck inviting me to his house in Richmond. I amswered, declining the invitation, and proceeded to Manchester, opposite Richmond, where I me the leading divisions of my army, which had marched up from Raieigh. Then Gen. Howard reported that on approaching he was met by an order from Gen. Hallech forbidding his men from entering Richmond, even on a "pass," and Gen. Jeff C. Davis showed me his orders to be reviewed by the General in Richmond the following

As I had been most unjustly insuited I forbade the re view. About that time, May & I received from Gen. Hal leck a message reciting his former friendly feelings to ward me personally and officially, but gave no reason for ward me personally and officially, but gave no reason for his public order insulting me before the whole world, and stamping me as a public traitor. The feeling in my army at that moment was so high that it was with difficulty that I could prevent riots and collisions, and I actually feared that in our progress through the city on our way northward my men would publicly insult the General, and it was for that reason I advised him to remain indoors during our passage through Richmond, which lasted two days. My warning against bloodshed was not ill timed, for at the bridge, when my men were re-fused passage, it required some pains to prevent the men

rom using their firearms to open the way. The allusion to the assassin arose from a despatch from the General to me received some time before, in which he wasted me that the secret emissaries of the War De-partment had learned that a man named Clark was to enlist in my army and seek an opportunity to assassinate me bodily, and my allusion was to the worse attempt to assassinate my fair fame by Stanton and bimself.

Among the General's papers you surely can find his despatch to Mr. Stanton of April 20, as also the one of May B to me, to which the answer of mine enclosed in yours refers. If not, I can probably find them: but I have never made them public, save in the testimony I gave to the Committee on the he Committee on the Conduct of the War, afterward it

Washington.
Wishing you a longlife of increasing honors in your
son, of whom I have the most flattering accounts, I am,
with respect, yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

While this is a somewhat novel addition to he voluminous correspondence of Gen. Sher. man already in the possession of the public, the internal evidences of the document will serve to fully identify it without further veri-

If any hasty friends of Gen. Sherman should question the entire propriety of printing these letters in the interest of full and accurate history, it will be quite sufficient to let another letter of Gen. Sherman's answer them: On page 121 of Badeau's new book, "Grant

there is an extract from a letter of Badeau to Gen. Sherman asking permission to use two letters from Sherman to Grant written at the close of the war, one from Richmond. the other from Washington. Gen. Sherma

"I fully concede to you the right to use any thing I ever wrote, private or public, to give the world a picture of the feelings, even passions, of the time. To-day I might act with more caution, with more prudence, because I am twelve years older, but these things did occur, these feelings were felt, and inspired act which go to make up history; and the question is not was I right or wrong, but did it happen. and is the record worth anything as an historic

Children Cry for Fitcher's Casteria A perfect preparation for children's complai

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1888.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S GRAND BALL IN "STEWART CASTLE.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Splendid Effects in Fioral Decorations, and Enre and Costly Carlos—Mr. Cumminus Makes His Malden Speech in the House Against any Censorship of the Press-Senators Plumb and Blair Have a Lively Spat in the Senate Chamber. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13,-The Chinese New

Year was celebrated with festive brilliancy tonight at the Chinese Legation, where the Minister gave a ball to 600 guests. "Stewart Castle" has often been the scene of gay parties, and it is especially well arranged for the entertainment of large companies. Its house warming was the well remembered ball at the wedding of Senator Stewart's daughter, some fifteen years ago, when President Grant danced with the bride. The "Castle" lights up well, and to-night the floral decorations and rare curios added by the Chinese Minister gave spiendid effects in the draw-ing room and ballroom. The latter is fully as large as the British Legation ballroom, with the additional space given in three sleeves. The largest alcove was very beautiful, with a screen of tall palms, white azalea trees, and scarlet poinsetta, back of which was the orchestra. The two alcoves on the opposite side of the room held sents for guests. A new and curious feature of decoration were figures in bright colors representing players in Chinese theatres. These were grouped in balconies arranged above the alcoves. It was the most characteristically Chinese of anything in the way of decorations, and was exceedingly interesting. Similar groups were above the doors in the supper room. The long French drawing room is the whole length of the house. It was beautiful with flowers, especially double jonquils, massed about the charming place. In the large window there were pots o lilies, and suporb Chinese vases were on either side of the fireplace filled with ferns. There

place. In the large window there were pots of lilles, and superb Chinese vases were on either side of the fireplace filled with ferns. There were antique screens decorated with precious stones, in high relief, forming branches with birds and flowers, in the natural colors of the gems. Cabinets held bronze and China curios, rare and priceless, and the cabinets themselves were marvellous carvings in ivory and wood, with the tracery of lacework. There were two beach blow vases among the most precious bric-a-brac, not over eight incheshigh, in a cabinet with other equally beautiful things. On the mantel were lacquer ornaments of the finest work, and an incense burner of curious metal, a relic of the sixth dynasty, dating back 2,000 years. The broad hall, in itself a spacious room, was decked with plants, and the library across from the drawing room was bright with cut flowers. The rooms on the second floor were opened for wraps and dressing rooms, and the billiard room below stairs was the smoking room. Indeed, the greater part of the "Castle" was placed at the disposal of the guests by the hospitable host.

It need not be said that the supper was an elaborate one. It was served on a long table, having a central basket of tulips, roses, ferns, and hyacinths. The tea was the finest of the Chinese beverage, It was Mr. Chang Yen Hoon's second-ball, the first one laving been given to celebrate the Chinese New Year on Jan. 25 a year ago. The Minister was something of a stranger then, and could speak no English. Now, however, he understands a good deal of English, and speaks a few words frequently, an advantage he greatly enjoys. To-night he was a typical host, smilling, happy, and gonulaely bospitable, the had to assist in receiving, members of his legation, Mr. Liang, Mr. Ho, Mr. Yow, Mr. Shu, and Mrs. Boiles of the guests in the baliroom and supper room. Their picturesque costumes were of the richest brocade, and in exquisite shades of blue, lavender, cream white, maroom, and purple. Little Shu Ting Ling, a lad of 10

ere also many guests from resident society. The bill prohibiting the publication of lottery advertisements in the District of Columbia gave rise to a brief and spirited debate in the House this afternoon, in the course of which the Hon. Amos J. Cummings made his maiden speech. Mr. Rogers of Arkansas led off in opposition to the measure. He said he would go as far as any man in suppressing every species of gambling, but in so doing he

off in opposition to the measure. He said he would go as far as any man in suppressing every species of gambling, but in so doing he could not violate the Constitution, which he had sworn to defend. The bill would prevent any paper, no matter where published, from coming into the District and would infringe the liberty of the press. The moral sentiment of the country was opposed to lotterles, and thirty-five States had passed laws prohibiting lottery advertisements. That moral sentiment would crush out this species of gambling, and there was no necessity for Congress to violate the Constitution in order to eradicate it. Mr. Hemphill defended the bill upon moral grounds, stating that in the States such restrictions were made in the interest of morality and the public good, but the District of Columbia could not protect itself, and Congress must protect it. Mr. Ginss of Tennessee, sopke in favor of the bill. Mr. Compton opposed it on the grounds that in attempting to suppress an evil, they were in danger of bringing about a worse evil. Mr. Browne of Indiana, the author of the bill, argued that the law proposed was necessary for good government in the District, and that Congress had the newer and the right to enact the law. Messrs. Crain. Oates, Cummings. Davidson of Florida, and Latham, spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cummings took the ground that the bill was a serious abridgement of the rights of the press. In trying to correct an admitted evil," he said, "you are opening the door to a greater evil. It seems to me that this bill contains some of the ashes of the oid alien and sedition laws. Those laws not only interfered with the liberty of the press, but of the nerson. Nor is this the first time that these ashes have been stirred by Congress. They were stirred by Congress. They were stirred winder the administration of Gen. Grant when the United States Senate passed a bill to abridge the freedom of the press. Under its provision the editor of the most obscure State could be dranged to the nost obscure St

In the course of his speech in the Senate few days ago, attacking the present system of distributing public documents. Mr. Vest imdistributing public documents. Mr. Vest imparted the information to the public that he had large numbers of useless books in his possession that he had been unable to sell or give away. He was compelled to arise in the Senate to-day, and announce that he did not mean what he said. He had no books at all at his disposal. Since making his facetious little speech on Thursday last Mr. Vost has been fairly besleged with requests for documents. His mail has been burdened with applications, and many worthy people and seedy individuals have sent their cards to him, begging to be allowed the privilege of ridding him of a portion of his surplus stock. He expressed his regret to-day for having been so rash as to take the

public into his confidence, but still insisted that the present document system is a nuisance.

Senator Plumb and Senator Blair had a very lively spat in the Senate this afternoon, and for a while it looked as if decidedly unparliamentary language and actions would be in-dulged in. Mr. Plumb was making the closing attack upon the Educational bill, and he did it in a style much more vigorous than elegant. His bitter language greatly annoyed Mr. Blair, who thought the Kansas Scantor was much more warlike than there was any necessity for. Two or three times he interrupted him, and Mr. Plumb's replies were anything but politic. The point of his speech was that the bill created a tax upon people of the Northern States to put a lot of money little the hands of the South, with no compensating advantages therefor, Mr. Blair denied this and then Mr. Plumb charged that the whole bill was a faise pretence to appropriate money for the education of a class of people for whom it never would be used. Mr. Blair flushed at this remark and jumped to his feet. His seat and Mr. Plumb's adjoin each other in the centre of the chamber, and as the two angry Sonators stood side by side, glaring florcely at each other, they made a ludlerous picture, which the Senators greatly enjoyed. Plumb kent on making his wild charges, each one of which Mr. Rlair would deny. Finally Plumb flair refused to yield for any interruption by Mr. Blair, and resumed his speech after receiving a withering sneer from the latter Senator. attack upon the Educational bill, and he did i

The New England excursionists who left Hartford Feb. 4 for a tour of the booming Southern cities, with Decatur, Ala., as their objective point, reached this city at 12:40 last night on their return trip. They start at 2 o'clock this afternoon for New York. The party number forty prominent manufacturers, merchants, and journalists, and are under the charge of H. T. Sperry, editor of the Hartford Fost, which has taken the New England agency for Decatur, and will send other parties South during the year. Mr. Sperry says the party has already made large investments at Decatur, and the trip will result in the establishment of many New England manufactures there and in other places. The investors, he added, have satisfied themselves by personal investigation that the statements about the great industrial promise of the new South have not been exaggerated. objective point, reached this city at 12:40 last

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the Chinese immigration case of the United States against Jung Ah Lung, brought here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. The decision of the lower court, by virtue of which Jung Ah Lung was discharged from custody on a writ of ha-beas corpus, is affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Jus-tlee Blatchford, Justices Harian, Field, and Lamar dissenting.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day finally decided to make a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Cox, profavorable report on the bill of Mr. Cox, providing for the erection of an Appraisers' warehouse in New York city. The bill requires the building to be located north of Liberty street and within five blooks of the Hudson River, and appropriates \$800,000 for the purchase of the site and \$700,000 for the crection of the building. An important provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of erecting this building, to purchase one or two sites in the same location. In all embracing an area of not less than 70,000 lest, for the erection of a new Custom House and Appraisers' warehouse. The price to be paid for the site or sites is limited to \$1,500,000. Another provision authorizes; the purchase of the present Appraisers' warehouse and site in lieu of the other sites at \$800,000.

Mr. Darlington of Pennsylvania to-day intro-duced in the House a bill to authorize the Sec-retary of the Treasury to lend money to indi-viduals or corporations from the surplus at the rate of 25 per cent, interest, taking Govern-ment bonds as security.

Representative Timothy E. Tarsney of Michigan is lying very ill at Providence Hospital in this city. While the physicians do not say that his condition is dangerous, he is known to be so fil that his close friends are not allowed to see him. Mr. Tarancy is suffering from nervous prostration. His brother-in-law and law partner came on from blichigan yesteriay, but when he called at the heaptal to-day he was not allowed to see Mr. Tarancy. The Michigan members are very anxious about the condition of their colleague, and regard him as a very sick man. They have already lost one member of the present delegation in the death of Mr. Moffatt. Mr. Tarnsey, was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fittieth Congresses, both times defeating Roswell G. Horr, the strongest Republican in the district. These two men are peculiar characters, and the two campaigns in which they were opposed to each other were memorable as contests between two with and clover stump speakers of the same style of oratory. Tarancy is very popular in Michigan, and great anxlety is feit over his condition.

A bill introduced by Senator Teller to-day his condition is dangerous, he is known to be

A bill introduced by Senator Teller to-day declares that the jurisdiction of the waters of the Hudson liver for the purpose of protection to the foreign and inter-State commerce of the country is exclusively in the United States, from the sea and the mouth of the river along the same as far northward as the tide ebbs and flows. It also declares that it shall be unlawful to sink any coffer dams for the purpose of erecting any pier or support for any bridges or to erect any piers or other structures for the support of any bridges in these waters.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-

Among the bills introduced in the house today were these:

Hy Mr. Cheadie of Indians—To create additional classes of letter carriers.

Ey Mr. Raymor of Maryland—For the appointment of
apprenices in mechanical branches of industry in
third States may yards.

It is the following the request)—To prohibit fic.

It is Mr. liatch of Missouri (by request)—To prohibit fic.

It itions and gambling transactions in articles produced
by American farming industre.

By Mr. Johnston of North 'srolina—Proposing a constitutional squendment limiting the membership of the
House to 324.

By Mr. Smith of Wisconsin—For the establishment of
a possial telegraph system. By Mr. Smith of Wisconsin-For the establishment of a postal telegraph system.

By Mr. Mckinney of New Hampshire—To prevent pensioners from neglecting to support their families and squandering their pensions.

By Mr. McAdoo of New Jersay—For the annual appointment of a certain number of naval ensigns from among the naval apprentices.

By Mr. Bland of Missouri—To prohibit the coinage of 83 gold places.

IN HONOR OF LINCOLN.

The Banquet of the Kings County Repub

More than 200 Brooklyn Republicans, including representatives of all wings of the party, not excepting even the Mugwump remnant, assembled last night at Hemsen Hall, under the direction of the Kings County Republican League, to celebrate Lincoln's birthday by disposing of a dinner of a dozen or more courses, and listening to a number of speeches by some of the distinguished leaders of the party. The table set apart for the most notable guests was ornamented with a blue silken banner bearing the name of Lincoln, and over the other eight tables also fluitered banners with the names of historic Republican leaders. Senator Evarts and ex-Senator Millerest side by side, and on either side of John R. Green, the youthful presiding officer and Chairman of the League, were Senator Hawley, Comgressman S. V. White the Rev. it. it. Merceleth, the Hon, Benjamin Butterworth, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, and John Winslow, Letters of regret at not being able to be present were received from Gen. Shemman, Senator Ingalls, Senator Hiscock, Senator Frye, and Gov. Foraker.

In his introductory remarks President Green had very little to say about Lincoln, but he told his fellow banquetiers that they were entering upon the quadriennial contest for the greatest political prize on earth. Although no special reference was made to the Bisine letter in the speeches, it formed the principal topic of discussion at the various tables. As a general rule Mr. Biaine's declination of another nomination for the Presidency was accepted in good faith, but there were very lew who were inclined to believe that the name of the Plumed Knight would not come before the Chicago Convention. These were the toasts of the evening:

"Abraham Lincoln," responded to by Col. more courses, and listening to a number of

Convention. These were the toass of the evening:

"Abraham Lincoln." responded to by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll; "New England." Senator Hawley; "The Congress of the United States." Senator Evarts; "The State of New York." ex. Senator Miller; "The South-Old and New, Gen. Woodford; "National Finances." Congressman S. V. White; "The Relations of the Republican Party to New Yoters." Seth Low; "The Republican Party in 1881," John Winslow.

The Republican Party in 1881," John Winslow.

Col. Ingersoll's speech was a culorium of Lincoln, whom he pronounced a man absolutely true to himself, a strange mingling of mirth and lears, of the tracic and grotesque, of all that was gentle and just. He was just, merciful, wise, and lovable. He possessed in a remarkable degree honesty, courage, and generosity. He was as reliable as the inw of gravitation. He was never too dignified to admit that he did not know. Lincoln, he said, was liberal in speech, using any word that wit could disinfect. He was sincers and natural. He did not pretend; he did not say what others thought, but what he thought himself. If you wished to know what heart and brain could do together, read Lincoln's wondrous speech at Gettysburg.

READING'S GREAT STRIKE.

THE COMPANY STARTED UP ITE LARG-EST COLLIERY YESTERDAY.

Searly All the Private Collieries at Work and Paying the Advance-Men from Le-high Region May Freeze Out the Strikers. READING, Feb. 13 .- The news this evening from all parts of the coal regions indicates a more peaceful condition of affairs and a slight gain by the Reading Railroad Company, All eyes for the past few days have been upon the west end of Schuylkill county, where the women have led in the riotous outbreaks. At all the collieries in that district strong detachments of police had not a little difficulty in protecting the man going home from their work, but as far as has been learned only a few were struck with stones. The same disorderly conduct heretofore referred to in these de spatches was again resorted to, but the women and boys found a much larger number of 'seabs" or blacklegs to contend with than last week, and the chances are that all this petty abuse will very soon end, because the we will weary of it when they realize that their

intimidation amounts to nothing.

In this disorderly district is the largest col-Hery of the Reading Company. It was struggling along last week short handed, but to-day it was in operation with a full complement of men, mostly "scabs" or "blacklegs," as they are called by the strikers. The blacklegs are regular miners from other parts of the coal rezions. The Reading Company officers contend that if they can start up their largest colliery without any special effort, as they did to-day,

that if they can start up their largest colliery without any special effort, as they did to-day, it shows that the backbone of the strike is broken. They also say that they have sent thirty good miners away from Brookside to other points, that they will ship 300 cars from there to-morrow, and that in addition to this colliery they had a dozen other mines going to-day. None of their collieries were put in operation about Shenandoah, the seat of the recent riots. Superintendent Veith says they had given no orders to start up there, and that no attempt would be made to start any unless the miners apply in a body for work. Only a few applied for work this morning, and nothing was done. The Reading Company will not push matters, but will go ahead slowly, and only start collieries when a sufficient number of miners request it.

The labor leaders still insist that the Reading Company's miners are not weakening, that the resuming is being done by incompetent laborers, and that Brookside is not running full handed. Be this as it may, the collieries are being gotten into operation. It is hinted that hundreds of new men are secretly coming over from the Lehigli region and going to work, and in a short time the leading Company's miners will find themselves frozen out entirely.

The private collieries in the Schuykkill region are nearly all at work, paying the 8 per cent, advance. Rehley Run, 8 ig Mine Run, Lawrence & Brown, the Draper, Laurel Ridge, Old Lincoln, and many others started up this morning without any trouble, and there was no disturbance worth reporting this evening. These private collieries will go on now without any more trouble, and will ship away a great deal of coal. The outlook to-night is that the Reading Company will ship more coal this week of its own mining than it has at any time since Jan, 1, although the labor leaders say this supposition is erroneous.

Jan. I, although the labor leaders say this supposition is erroneous.

Father McEnerce preached a strong sermon yesterday in Mahaney City against the strike and the Knights of Labor, but notwithstanding this 250 women joined the order at that place in the afternoon. The wives of the Knights of Labor strikers are in the main as earnest in the fight as their husbands. Mrs. L. M. Barry, who stands over six feet in height is organizing the women of the region. Tonight she spoke at Columbia.

Advices from the Lehigh region show that about 100 men started in to work at the Nesquehoning mine, and that at Tamaqua two New York labor leaders mounted a flat car and induced seventy-five men about going to Nesquehoning not to go to work there.

PHILADELFHIA Feb. 13.—There was no change to-day in the operation of the Reading Company's collieries. "We will bring no pressure on the men to return to work," said General Manager McLeot. "The collieries are there, and the miners are welcome to return to work

Munager McLeol. "The collectes are there, and the miners are welcome to return to work and are assured of protection."

At the office of the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company it was stated that work was resumed this morning at the Nesquehoning Collecty with a force of over 100 men, and that up to noon there had been no demonstration of violence.

LIVED TO THE AGE OF 102.

And Then to Be Run Over by a Grocer's Wagon in Harlem James O'Connor, 102 years old, was run

over in Third avenue yesterday noon by a the Hudson River for the purpose of protec- heavy grocer's wagon and seriously hurt. The now a resident of this city, was to-day asked old man is well known to old residents of Yorkville. He had lived there ever since he came from the county Kerry, 30 years ago, until 6 months ago, when he went to live with his son. Thomas O'Connor, at 112 Fulton street, Astoria. He was as spry as a man of 70, and it has been his custom every day to visit those of his children who remain in this city.

He came over yesterday morning and made his first call on his daughter. Mrs. Johanna Shine, in the liquor store 1.792 Third avenue. He was on his way to see his son Daniel. at 200 East Ninety-fifth street, when the accident happened. The old man had got down to Ninety-seventh street and was crossing Third avenue. Mike Grady, a watchman employed there, says that the wagon came down the avenue with the horse on a run, and went straight at the old man. Mr. O'Connor caught hold of one of the shafts to save himself. In a moment the old man was down sud the wagon ran ever him. Grady run to the old man, and called to some laborers employed by the Consolidate Gas Company to stop the driver. One of these men, named Clark, he says, jumped into the back of the wagon and stopped it.

The old man was carried back to Mrs. Shine's. He was bleeding from wounds on his head, and and it was found that his left arm was broken. He is also bruised across the abdomen. The doctor said last night that it would be at least twenty-four hours before he could tell whether the old man would live or die.

The wagon belongs to August Lieb, a grocer at 2.011 Second avenue. It was driven by Henry Hoffmann. Hoffman was arrested about 3 o clock after he returned to the store, and Justice Duffy remanded him for an examination in the Harlem Police Court. Mr. Liob was greatly cast down by the secident.

"Hoffman," he said, "is a young man, but a good driver, and I never knew him to have an accident of any kind before. He was very much excited when he got back, and told my boy that he had run over a man. He said his horse was frightened and he did not see him."

Bystanders who saw the runaway thought the horse was frightened either by a jet of steam from an elevated train or by a heavy blast which went off in the corner to opposite about that time. Shine, in the liquor store 1,792 Third avenue. He was on his way to see his son Daniel, at 200

Daly and Carrell to Meet Again. Boston, Feb. 13.—Arrangements were coinpleted to-night for another encounter between Mike Daly and Jimmy Carroll, who recently fought a fifteen-round draw for the light-weight championship. They will put on blackened championship. They will put on blackened gloves in a six-round contest for points at Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday evening. Feb. 22. on which occasion a big athletic exhibition will be given. A license for the show was granted by the city Government to-day. In addition to the Carroll-Daly set-to there will be six-round set-los between six of the best fighters in New York and Boston. Among those who have already agreed to take part are Johnson, Reagan, and George La Blanche. The Marins.' An effort will be made to have Jack Demisey come on. He will probably be pitted against George Godfrey, who recently announced his desire to meet the "Nonpareil."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Policeman Gormely of the East Thirty fifth street tation died yesterday afternoon. station died yesterday afternoon.

Sexion Daly, De Oro, and other billiard experts will play at the opening of Athert M. Frey's billiard room at 238 Broadway, this afternoon.

The Fire Commissioners appointed Marshall I. Holmes and A. holwester inspectors of Buildings yesterday and promoted Linerman J. Ahern to be operator.

Ex Alderman Charles B. Waite visited Assistant District Attorney Do. Passon yesterday and declined to tell what Mr. Do. Passon watted to see him atout.

Judgment for Schild was entered yesterday against the Hour Publishme & onlyany of 40 Broadway in favor of Angelo F. Beales for money based for him of see 1827. Only five jurers were obtained in the Oyer and Termi. only five jurors were obtained in the Oyer and Termi per yesterday to try John 'erroll' ardonna for mirder Most of those called were opposed to capital punish

Most of those cares

withing H. Winters has been chosen librarian of the
Law Institute in place of the late Aaron J. Vanderpoet.
John M. Ludwick has been made superintendent. A salstry of \$2.489 yees with each place.

Gen. Adoa Anderson is lying seriously ill at the Evereit
House from erriginals resulting from injuries to his
forchead and right cheek received in a railread accidert about two months are on the Southern Pacific
Railroad, between Tacoma and Portland.

FORTIFYING CANADA.

An Extensive System of Defences to be Car ried Out at the Request of Great Britain. OTTAWA, Feb. 13 .- Acting on a request received from the British Government the Dominion authorities are arranging to make extensive improvements in the defence of the country. A commission, with Gen. Middleton as President, has been appointed by the Government to thoroughly investigate and report on all the weak strategic points along the Atlantic coast and Pacific, and along the frontier of the lakes, with a view to strengthening the fortifications already erected, and to construct

new ones where required. Since the confederation of the British North American provinces in 1867 the Dominton Government has expended \$27,000,000 on account of the military force, out of which only \$1,250, 000 has been expended on account of fortifica tions and barrack accommodations. The British Government insists that this is entirely too small an amount.

A LETTER THAT SOUNDS GENUINE. Did John Leonard Drown Himself from the

A brown and black check sack coat w picked up on Saturday evening on the Fulton ferryboat Fulton after she left New York at 8 o'clock. It was of summer weight and well worn. Deck Hand Harry Brandow, who found it, looked upon it as a rag and of no consequence. He hung it up in the centre house and forgot all about it. Last evening he happened to notice it hanging there, and decided to ex-

He found in it a cotton handkerchief, a pack of playing cards, a tin-type picture of a man of playing cards, a tin-type picture of a man, three letters of recommendation, a blank book, and a pencilled note. The latter was a study. As nearly as it can be reproduced it read;
To hee may fine this note will be so kind as to inform my mother. Mrs. Jane Devaney Mrs. West list St. and elser Mrs. King 138 Clinton Street Brooking of this reads act wich I have done god knows I was compel to do it know man know what it is to take his one if it all way borne a good name at Long Branch till I got drunk won might am help to robe Chon Cot at Long Branch As god is my Judge I was led into that crape so I in my life rather than go to prison for 10 or 15 years.

Sine John Leonard.

One of the letters of recommendation was one

one of the letters of recommendation was on a notehead of J. Kennedy Tod. Co., 63 William street, dated April 16, 1887, and was signed John Lynch, jantor. It vouched for John Leonard's character for sobriety and industry, and referred to his employment there for twelve years. Another was equally favorable, and was dated Long Branch, May 21, 1887, and signed John Brown, bottler. The third was dated Long Branch June 11, 1887, and testified to John Leonard's skill as a lagor beer bottler. It was signed by Joseph H. Cooper.

Mrs. De Vancy was employed as a cook by Mrs. Henry Camerden at 358 West Thirty-first street. She left her place yesterday because she was sick. She is living with a married daughter. Mrs. King, at 538 Clinton street.

400 CATTLE INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Runaway Train Brought to a Stop by a

A cattle train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road was descending the steep grade of the Pocono Mountain, cast of Stroudsburg, Pa., at an early hour yesterday morning, when it acquired such a high rate of speed in consequence of the slippery rails that the engine and the brakes could not hold it. The grade being ninety feet to the mile, it was not long before the train was making a speed not long before the train was making a sneed estimated at seventy miles an hour. When the bottom of the grade was reached, near Bell's Bridge, an axle of one of the forward cars broke, causing twenty-three cars to leave the track. A part of the cars went down an embankment of about eighty feet and into a creek beneath. The other cars were piled up in a cut beyond the bridge. The engine was badly wrecked, and the cars were broken into splinters. The engineer escaped injury, but the fireman is seriously hurt. Four brakemen who were on the train were thrown in various directions, but owing to the snow they were not ons, but owing to the snow they were not illed, although two of them were badly in-

iured.
The ears contained about 450 head of cattle, only about twenty-live of which escaped instant death, and almost all of these have broken legs or other injuries.

THE PROPOSED NEGRO EXODUS.

Mr. Bruce Says the Scheme was Originated by Sharpers. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13 .- Senator Blanche K. Bruce, formerly Senator from Mississippi, but his opinion of the proposed negro exodus to South America. He replied: "There is nothing in the so-called exodus, either to South America or to any other foreign land. The scheme involves two classes-one composed of honest.

volves two classes—one composed of honest, simple-minded mon, without experience, and without the remotest conception of the magnitude of the venture; the other is composed of sharpers, who think they see in the proposed movement an opportunity to advance their personal fortunes. Some of the latter class, I am informed, have recently appeared in Northern communities as agents, soliciting money to carry forward the work. To encourage such men is to put a premium on fraud, and in the estimation of the public will do an incalculable injury to the colored people of this country."

The ex-Senator added that about a year ago a prominent official in Venezuela informed him that while that Government would welcome emigration, it desired only such as would be self-sustaining for one year as a guarantee against the possibility of becoming a public charge. In conclusion Mr. Bruce said: "We may as well abandon, once for all, the impracticable scheme of colonization and devote our energies to the work of disciplining and informing the negroes intellectually and morally, that they may be armed for the battle of life at home."

He Gets Off with Eighteen Months in Jall for

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 .- Judge Clifford to-day entenced Raigh Lee, the self-confessed assas sin of his steplather, the millionaire banker, S. W. Rawson, to eighteen months in the county iail. The young man's good character had been sworn to, and his age established at 18 years, and he therefore could not be sent to the penitentiary. Judge Clifford said there was no excuss for the young man to take the law into his own hands. The only question was law into his own hands. The only question was as to the prisoner's age, and they were compelled to accept the evidence of the mother and the defendant himself on that point. Eighteen months was the limit of the law.

The young man and his mother seemed very much pleased with his escape from the penitentary. The trial of Mrs. Rawson, on the charge of instituating her son to say his stepfather, will probably not come up before next week.

Big Fire in St. Paul.

St. PAUL, Feb. 13.—This morning the five-story building on Third street, occupied by Foote, Schulze & Co., boots and shoes and the flyan Drug Company was burned. The loss of the shoe company is about \$50,000, of the Brug Company \$50,000, and the loss on building is \$50,000.

Signal Office Prediction. Fair weather, warmer during Tuesday, cold-er during Wednesday; light to Iresh southwesterly, winds, increasing in force and shifting to northwesterly, SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Odd Fellows' building at Augusta, Ohio, burned The Odd Fellows' building at Augusta. Ohio, burned yesterday. Lass. \$25,029.

The roof of the ordnance building at the Washington Navy Yard felt in yesserday morning being unable to support the heavy weight of anow upon it. The damage is estimated at \$26,039.

A cow owned by Arthur G. Atwood, who lives between Valley Falls and Johnsonville, N. Y., died on Friday from pieuro-pieuronia. Two other cows in the same herd are sick with the disease.

E. W. Harker of Tennessee has purchased of R. S. Strader of Elmore place, near Lexington Ky., the bay colf sylvan 4 years, by Nuiwood dam Nora Lee, by Woodford Mambrino record 2.204, for \$3,000.

Eleven cars of an east bound freight train on the Pennsylvania road were wrecked at Kohrerstawn on Sunday right by a broken rail. The fracks were blocked all intight. Jacob D Woester, trakeman, was slightly in Jured.

The President protectes nominated Alexander Mo.

fured.

The President restordsy nominated Alexander McCue of Brockton to be assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. In place of Charles S. Canda resigned, and Alonco B. Borcoms to be Postmanter at Boomton, N. J. Hugh Metiormack, the champion skater of St. John, N. H. denies Lardiaw's right to any championship until be has skated for it. He decises that he is the champion skater of the world, and is prepared to defend his title against all country. title against all conters.

A company was incorporated in Baltimore yesterday which proposes to send merchandlise and mail by electro-automatic power over an elevated railway, the cars on which cannot run off, and to make the time of transit from Baltimore to Washington ten minutes. BLAINE IS OUT OF THE WAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WORDS IN WHICH MANY REPUBLICANS

EXPRESS THEIR RELIEF. Lively Effect of Binine's Letteron the Mombers of his Party in Washington-Most of Them Accept it, and Accept it Promptly, as Meaning Exactly what it Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-James G. Blaine at

6 P. M. was checked off the list of Republican

Presidential candidates, so far as sentiment at Washington went. Whether his letter was intended to take him out of the race or leave him in it, it was promptly and unanimously accepted as meaning the former, and with such achis own party, to have him stay out. The Capitol swarmed with interrogation points. Blaine's letter set loose a whirlwind of political talk. Everybody was asking or being asked what he thought of Mr. Blaine's letter? The great American interviewer was roaming at large, and the one surprising feature of his rambles was the ease with which nearly every one fell into his clutches. Statesmen, big and little, talked with amazing freedom. It became apparent before the interviewing had gone on an hour that the average interviewer knew quite as much. if not more, of the situation than the average Congressmen. The Republicans were the fish for whom the hooks were baited first, They gave replies to two classes only. From one large class a big, big throb of relief went up, up, up. "Blaine was out of the way." That is the way hundreds of those who were his faithful followers in 1884 put it when they one and all accepted, and promptly accepted, Mr. Blaine's letter as it read. The unanimity was surprising. The assent and affirmation ran along the line. Mr. Blaine meant what he said, and was entitled to due consideration, so it would not be fair to take him otherwise. Capt. Boutelle, the Maine thunderbolt whom

Blaine has made what he is, got so indignant

when he had been asked four times whether

Capt. Boutelle, the Maine thunderbolt whom Blaine has made what he is, got so indignant when he had been asked four times whether he thought Mr. Blaine was sincere that he said he thought the Maine man ought to come back from Italy with a hickory club and thrash the men who would not give him the credit of talking honestly.

The group of Republican Congressmen who took Mr. Blaine at his word and set him aside on a shelf, half wondering if he would not climb down again within a month, was not confined to any one section. The Massachusetts men, perhaps, were as eager as any to snatch at the chance. Senator Hoar promptly said it would give the Convention a chance to choose a candidate deliberately, and without the entrance of the heat of passion or personal prejudice into the Convention. Gov. Long said unequivocally that he was giad the letter had come. Cabot Lodge pronounced the letter final. The Verment men were just as ready. New Hampshire and Connecticut added their consent. Every man in each delegation put himself most courteously on record. However, the injustice of imputing any other sentiment than that of absolute sincerity to Mr. Blaine was happed on in a hundred different ways. Senator Platt of Connecticut put it in an average way when he said that a public man certainly ought to have the credit of meaning what he said. In New York it was accepted by the Republicans. Senator Evarts had not come back from the city and Frank Hiscock was tongue-tied, but the smaller men did not voice any strains of grief. In Pennsylvania there was almost unrestraint in the indications of relief. Some of the more reserved Republicans contained themselves, but Smedley Darlington, a big, fat, ex-school teacher, said he conlessed, as he found his colleagues did, that it was a source of rollef to be able to look forward to a Convention where there would not by Mr. Blaine's figure to cast a great shadow.

But nobody was quicker to accept the situation than the Sherman boomer from Ohio. He marked the chances of his favorite candid

to look a little like the President, swung out a Sheridan flag, and a wild man maned Thomas, from Tennessee, came back three times from the House to the corridors to tell a reporter to put his shriek for Sheridan down straight.

The Kansas men were open in expressing their regret. They deciared that they were mighty sorry Mr. Blaine was out. Now that he was out, though, they were all in for Gresham. John James lugalis said in his tart way that he did not consider his opinion of any value, and he guessed he would not talk, but in all the naming of successors of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Ingalls's little boom is not known to have raised its tiny head even once.

The Illinois men gave the Cullom boom a little gentle assistance. The knowledge is tiny head even once.

The Mugwumps to come back, the party would be in a condition to whip anything of its size, even in wildcats. Somator Cullom himself was orscular, and was cautious to say nothing that would fly back at him. Sonator Farwell remembered his little tilt with Blaine in 1881 just long enough to him. Sonator Farwell remembered his little tilt with Blaine in 1881 just long enough to him that Mr. Blaine might not be out of the field yet, and was, he guessed, bidding for some more votes by showing how strong he could be if he tried. Sonator Farwell was one of the minority among the Republicans which could not bring itself to take Mr. Blaine wholly at his word. Some of these like Grant of Vermont, sneered at the idea of the letter meaning anything else than an out and out bid for a bigger boom. But a few others bemoaned the withdrawal greatly, and would not be the nominee.

This was the talk of the Maine contingent. Senator Free said that this might mean that Mr. Blaine might not be presented to the Convention, but it did not follow that he would not he have a candidate. This he said in so many words, Gov. Dingley, on the other land, admitted that the letter was a surprise, a great surprise, a great surprise, he had not he had not be a candidate. This he said in so many wor

CHAIRMAN JONES'S COMMENT.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—Chairman B. F. Jones of the Republican National Committee was interviewed this afternoon on Mr. Blaine's letter of declination. Mr. Jones said that Mr. Blaine was in the best of health and it was not for this reason that he declined a renomination. "Histrip," said he. has been wonderfully beneficial. I have had many letters from him, and in nearly all of them he has spoken of his health and said he was entirely recovered. No. sir, it is not ill health nor the fear of the result or the worry and strain of another campaign which impelied Mr. Blaine to write that letter."

"Will you tell me what Mr. Blaine's reasons are;" CHAIRMAN JONES'S COMMENT.

are? "Asgiven to me at the time to which Mr. Blaine refers, the reasons were these: before the nomination by the Republicans in 1856 Mr. Blaine was very anxious to obtain the Presidency, and vorked for R. with the aid of his risands. He was disappedited when it went to another man in the manner it did. In 1850 he was still anxious, affleugh in a losser degree, and his disappedintment was less marked. In 1854 he had, to a great extent toot the desire for the office, and now he withdraws from the context locause he has no wish to become President, He takes a keen interest in literary work, and wants rest and quiet. I assure you these are the only reasons for Mr. Blaine's letter that are known to me. Everybody, sooner or later, losses a desire for something which Asgiven to me at the time to which Mr.